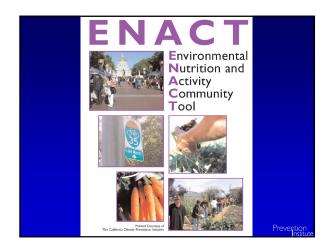
The "Why" and "How" of Local Policy and Organizational Practice Change



The importance of organizational practice and policy change







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| | | Data | Concepts | Funding | Training | Partners | Key Issues | Outcomes |
| | Crisis Centers | | | | | | | |
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Policy

The rules that guide the activities of government and organizations, and that provide authority for the allocation of resources.



Reasons Local Policy is Critical

- 1. Local politicians are more responsive (& lobbyists have less influence).
- 2. People Power.
- 3. Cheaper & easier to implement.

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- **4.** Can be *tailored* to individual community needs.
- 5. Raises *community awareness* and support.
- **6.** *Not burdened* with the bureaucracy.
- **7.** A *laboratory* for broader policy change, providing valuable clues and appropriate models.

Reasons Local Policy is Critical

- **8.** Can act as an *impetus* and spread from community to community, leading to state-wide & national change.
- **9.** More *easily monitored* to ensure responsible implementation and follow-through.
- 10. Easier to evaluate.

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Organizational Practice:

General practices of key organizations and institutions that guide activities and norms

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Reasons
Organizational
Practice
Change
is Critical

Reasons Organizational Practice Change is Critical

- ♦ Widespread Impact
- ◆ Achievability
- ◆ Testing Ground
- ♦ Organizational Benefits

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Can We Do Policy? Prevention Particular Can We Do Policy? Prevention Particular Particular

Assess Your Organization

- Understand your capabilities and limitations to do policy work
- ◆ Asses your resources such as staff, money, training, etc.
- Advocacy vs. Lobbying



Advocacy vs. Lobbying



Advocacy vs Lobbying

Advocacy

Education

- Facts
- Bi Partisan
- Balanced
- No call to action (position not taken)
- Activities that defend, support or maintain a cause
- Usually broad issues

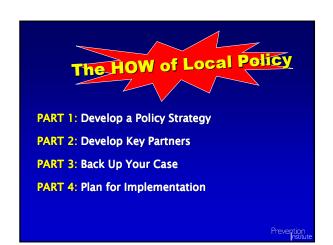
Lobbying

- Influencing legislation, regulation, funding
- Actions aimed at influencing public officials to promote or secure passage of specific bill or funding
- A paid representative for a particular org

Slides courtesy of Sue Gallagher, MPH, Public Health and Family Medicine, Tu



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TETON VALLEY TRAILS & PATHWAYS TETON VALLEY TETON VALLEY TETON VALLEY TRAILS AND PATHWAYS Driggs, Idaho Prevention Institute

Passed multiple city ordinances to require that all new development projects integrate with existing pathways or trail systems. Now working on a countywide mandate so that new developments throughout the county will support physical activity Working with Friends of Pathways based in Jackson, Wyoming to create a regional, multi-state pathway that circumnavigates Yellowstone & Grand Teton National

Parks

"It all started with a small group of people realizing they could really make a difference."

Tim Adams, Teton Valley Trails and Pathways

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PART 1 Develop a Policy Strategy

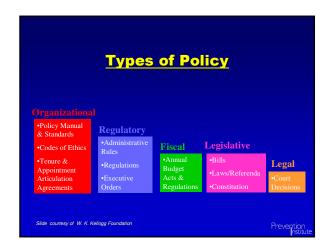
- Determine your specific policy goal
- Determine whether a new policy is needed
- Assess political will and feasibility
- Plan key activities
- Link with experienced policy advocates

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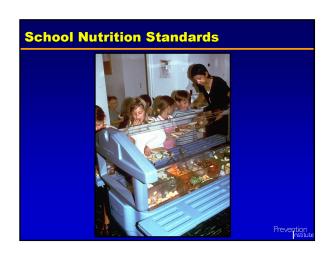
Determine Your Specific Policy Goal

- Think clearly about what initiatives are most likely to have an impact
- Formulate realistic options for the environment

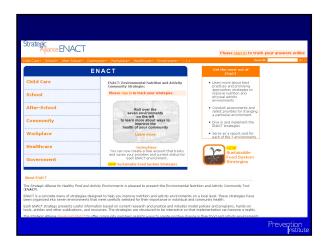




Venues for Action State/City/County Policymakers Health Jurisdictions Transportation Authorities Planning and Zoning Powers School Districts



Environmental Nutrition & Activity Community Tool









Determine Whether a New Policy is Needed Look at alternatives to legislation Research existing policies Work up the chain of command

Assess Political Will and Feasibili

- What is the political climate?
- Can your policy get approved?

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Olympia Feasibility Assessment

Voter Poll: "I would support a..."

...2% tax for parks...... 49%

...3% tax for parks and sidewalks. 57%



Plan key activities

- Write letter of support
- Provide statistics for their district
- Provide analysis of a bill
- Provide testimony for a legislative hearing
- Assist in developing model legislation
- Provide a one page briefing following a media report
- Provide testimony for a legislative hearing
- Organize community partners to visit chairs of legislative committees with program staff
- ◆ Invite participation in a press conference

Slides, courtesy of Sue Gallagher, MPH, Public Health and Family Medicine, Tufts

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Link with experienced policy advocates

- Garner lessons learned from experienced policy advocates
- Identify political champions
- Learn about the legislative process and strategies to advance your specific policy goals
- Develop a strategic plan

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Develop Key Partners

- Develop Local Partners and Supporters
- ◆ Identify a Policy Champion in Government
- Understand Your Opponents



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| Collaboration Multiplier: Traffic | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------|---------------------|----------|--|--|
| | Problem Definition | Data | Approaches/Outcomes | Training | | |
| Public Health | | | | | | |
| Law Enforcement | | | | | | |
| Transp. Engineering | | | | | | |
| Optometry | | | | | | |
| Planning | | | | | | |
| MATH Implications | Average: | Sum: | Sum/Average: | Product: | | |

Identify a Policy Champion in Government When the Street of the Street

Techniques to be Effective

- Develop relationships with politicians and their staff
- ◆ Local "Meet and greet"
- ▶ Keep in touch not one shot
- Personal visits (face to face)
- → The "Ask" know what you are asking

Adapted from Sue Gallagher, MPH, Public Health and Family Medicine, Tufts

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Understand Your Opponents



Consider interests and values of stakeholders

PART 3 Back Up Your Case

- Framing the Need for Change
- Back up Ideas with Research
- Calculate Costs and Savings
- Using the Media

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Framing the Need for Change



Framing is how our minds recognize patterns of ideas, categorize them, and derive meaning.

Frames are important to advocates because they influence how people react to ideas.

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Back- up Ideas with Research



...an
important
starting
point for any
policy
intervention

Savings from Trails

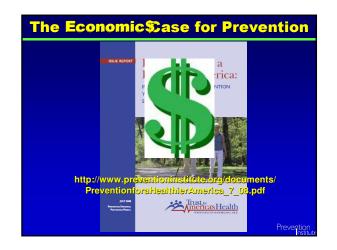
In Lincoln, Nebraska:

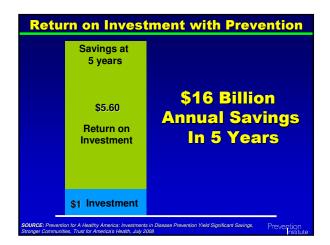
For every \$1
investment in trails
there was a \$2.94
medical savings due
to the physical
activity levels of trail
users



Prevention Works

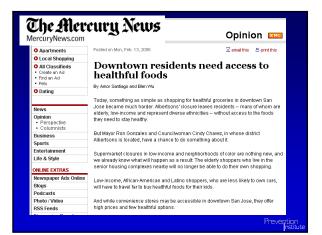
- Every \$1 spent on *effective school-based tobacco* prevention programs saves \$3.60 in associated medical costs
- ◆ Every \$1 spent on *employer breastfeeding support* saves \$3 in medical and lost productivity costs













Plan for Implementation & Evaluation • Ensure implementation is achievable • Consider what the impact will be on different communities

 Determine enforcement mechanisms





Plan to Evaluate Policy Impact & Disseminate Results City of Olympia Annual Sidewalk Funding 11,280,800 160,900 160,900

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Before Parks and Sidewalks Measure
After Parks and Sidewalks Measure

A powerful argument for expanding policy

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Implementation is Planned and Achievable Parks & Pathways

"Before the passage of this policy, there was a huge backlog of sidewalk projects. With current construction rates, this has become a 30-year achievable program."

Jim Lazar, Olympians for a Livable Community Committee Member

Prevention



Determine the Enforcement Mechanisms Current US motorcycle and bicycle helmet laws - June 2009

"Don't expect politicians,
even good ones,
to do your job for you.
Politicians are like weather
vanes. Our job is to make
the wind blow."

David Brower, environmentalist

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Collaboration Multiplier Helps Multidisciplinary Groups

- Identify common and divergent approaches
- Take stock of individual and collective resources
- Identify who (or what) is missing and tailor a pitch to engage more diverse partners
- Forge comprehensive approaches and joint solutions
- Clarify how people from each discipline view and approach an issue differently



| | Problem Definition | Safet ^a Data | Approaches/Outcomes | Training |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Public Health | | | | |
| Law Enforcement | | | | |
| Transp. Engineering | | | | |
| Optometry | | | | |
| Planning | | | | |
| MATH | Average: | Sum: | Sum/Average: | Product: |

| | Problem Definition | Data | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------|-----|----------------------|
| | | | mes | Training |
| Public Health | | | | |
| Law Enforcement | | | | |
| Transp. Engineering | | | | |
| Optometry | | | | |
| Planning | | | | |
| MATH | | | | Product: |
| Implications | Average: | Sum: | ┕ | Prevention Instit |

| | Problem Definition | Data | |
|------------------------|--|---|--------------|
| Public Health | Traffic safety is a community health problem | Morbidity, mortality rates Hosp admissions ER data n FARS | mes Training |
| Law Enforcement | | | |
| Transp. Engineering | | | |
| Optometry | | | |
| Planning | | | 1 |
| MATH Implications | | | Product: |
| Implications | Average: | Sum: | Prevention |

| | Problem Definition | Data | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|-----|----------|
| Public | Traffic safety is a community health problem | ■ Morbidity, mortality rates ■ Hosp admissions ■ ER data n FARS | mes | Training |
| Health Law Enforcement | Traffic violations are a community safety issue | ■ Moving violations ■ Crash reports | | |
| Transp. Engineering | Transportation infra- structure should promote safe & efficient travel | ■ Police & crash reports ■ Speed volume & congestion studies ■ FARS | | |
| Optometry | Optimal visibility of signals & hazards improves traffic safety | ■ Studies of acuity, driver performance ■ Reaction time to signals & signs | | |
| Planning MATH | Traffic safety can be affected by transportation system design & travel behavior | ■ Travel behavior surveys ■ Census data ■ Zoning maps ■ Traffic cong., speed counts | | Product: |
| Implications | Average: | Sum: | Ш | |

| | Problem Definition | Data | Approaches/Outcomes | Training |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Public Health | Traffic safety is a community health problem: | ■ Morbidity, mortality rates ■ Hosp admissions ■ ER data n FARS | ■ Education campaigns ■ Community participation ■ Env'l & policy change | ■ ID-ing at-risk com- munities, individuals ■ Effects of transporta tion on health |
| Law Enforcement | Traffic violations are a community safety issue | Moving violations Crash reports | Check points Patrolling & citations Education campaigns | ■ Promoting use of oc cupant restraint sys- tems ■ Enforcement techniques ■ Crash investigations |
| Transp. Engineering | Transportation infrastructure should promote safe & efficient travel | ■ Police & crash reports ■ Speed volume & congestion studies ■ FARS | ■ Improved vehicle safety devices ■ Safer roads & sidewalks ■ Traffic calming | ■ ID-ing dangerous roads ■ Safer road & sidewalk design |
| Optometry | Optimal visibility of signals & hazards improves traffic safety | ■ Studies of acuity, driver performance ■ Reaction time to various signals & signs | ■ Better vehicle display, signal & road designs ■ Better driver assessment for licensing purposes | ■ ID-ing how people visualize traffic signs & signals |
| Planning | Traffic safety can be affected by transportation system design & travel behavior | ■ Travel behavior surveys ■ Census data ■ Zoning maps ■ Traffic cong., speed counts | ■ "Safe havens" for vulnerable users ■ Create transp. sys. to minimize conflict between users | ■ Transp. demand & beh. ■ Effect of infrastructure on trip length, type |
| MATH | Average: | Sum: | Sum/Average: | Product: |

The "math" in Collaboration Multiplier

Collaboration Math illustrates the range of strategies, solutions, and outcomes that each participating group uses and can help diverse groups combine their various definitions, goals, and strategies through such processes as averaging definitions, adding data sources, multiplying training efforts, and averaging solutions.

